FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

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J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

☞ THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before dues, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 85	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.
Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

Union Institute.

THIS Institution is located in the North West corner of Randolph County, N. C., in a pleasant and healthy section of country. Since its establishment in 1840 there have been but two or three cases of sickness among the many Students from all parts of the country. It is thought to be a very favorable situation for Students from the Southern and Eastern counties.

The Sessions are five months each, commencing on the first Monday in April and October.—The Institute is furnished with Globes, Maps, Cabinets, Air Pump, &c.

The Students may pursue three courses. They may acquire a good Academical education; they may prepare for any class at College, or they may acquire a Classical education, inferior only to graduation at the University.

TERMS.—Tuition, Board, Washing, Candles, &c., all together, $30 per Session.

It is believed that the course of study, cheapness, and health of location, highly recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public generally.

B. CRAVEN, Principal.
October 18, 1845. 81-3w

☞ For particulars, address the Principal at Union Institute, Randolph county, N. C.

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal rout" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is large—too large to enumerate the different articles. All who wish to buy fine and fashionable GOODS, and very cheap, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON & CO.

P. S. We have on hand at all times, a large stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.
Oct. 11, 1845. 81-1w

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Macroboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

COOK & TROY

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, embracing almost every variety of Goods. Amongst them may be found,

Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Cotton and Wool Cards, a large supply of GROCERIES, fine TOBACCO,

Consisting of Bees' Wing, Peach Leaf in small boxes, and Gilmore's celebrated Pound Lump; Manuel Rendon and Justo Sans' CIGARS,—to which they invite the attention of Dealers before they purchase elsewhere.
October 22, 1845. 81-3w

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 18, 1845.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—August Term, 1845.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and wife, Lydia McBryde, and Duncan Murchison.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, that the said Lydia McBryde be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court.

81] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expenses of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,

SAMUEL KIMBER,
Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES of the Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
October 4, 1845. 79-4w

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON.
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this beneficial change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminister-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphle's, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845. 79-tf

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Music,	8 00
Senior,	10 00	Contingencies,	25

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.

W. H. HARDIN.
October 6, 1845. 79-6w

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

Dr. Hall may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House for the present, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.

E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

☞ At the last term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, namely:

Malcom McKay, John C. Smith, David Gillis, C. T. Gardner, John Evans, Alexander Murchison, William McMillan, Warren Winslow, John Green, Joel Williams, Esquires.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Superintendents will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman.

J. McLAURIN, Clk.
Oct. 8, 1845. 80-4w

Tan Yard for Sale.

THERE is now for sale a first rate TAN YARD in the Town of Fayetteville, with all the necessary Sheds and Shops, complete; and five acres of ground, part of it good meadow land. There is also a good dwelling house and out houses on the lot, in good repair. It is believed that any person thoroughly understanding the business, who would prosecute it with viger, can make money at it in this place. There is no other Tan Yard in this place, or within 50 miles of it.

For terms, apply to

WM. BRANSON, Person st.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto. Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, brls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.
Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.
Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

MR. CUSHING ON CHINA.

The Newburyport Herald of Monday last gives a sketch of Mr. Cushing's Lecture on Friday evening before the Lyceum of that place:

Mr. C. has a much better opinion of the intelligence and capacity of the Chinese than those who have had no opportunity of intercourse with that people have been wont to entertain. A large class of the people are learned; as a nation, they are industrious and ingenious beyond others; the whole country is like a beehive. Learning has the first place in public estimation, and books are as numerous as in Europe. A *catalogue* which Mr. C. had in his possession of a single library occupies *ten volumes*. Public measures are debated by the populace as much as in the United States, and public opinion has as much influence in China on the Government as with us. The fatal error of the Chinese has been in giving too epicurean a character to their habits and their Government. One illustration of this cited was the fact that at the close of all letters to one another, the written salutation is "I wish you tranquility and promotion." They lack only military skill and discipline to make them a powerful nation, capable of repelling invasion, or overrunning contiguous countries; for no men are braver, or die more fearlessly in the ranks.

China does not need any foreign trade. Within her own territory she produces every thing requisite for the wants of her population.

Newspapers as well as books abound and circulate freely among the Chinese, and the Pekin Gazette particularly penetrates to every part of the Empire. They annually publish a Red-Book, similar to our Blue-Book, giving the names and emolument of all public officers.

In regard to the population of China, Mr. Cushing seems to be of opinion that the Chinese census does not overrate the number, and that the three hundred and fifty millions, which they claim, is not far from the true number. In the southern part of the country two crops a year are produced, and the poorer classes subsist on a little rice, and the flesh of dogs, cats, rats, &c. To the cities and towns there are no carriage-ways, the streets are only narrow foot-paths, and no horse or other beasts of burden are kept to require large ranges of pasturage. The population is crowded into the narrowest limits, by a long succession of ages of peace and industry. The compensation asked by the servants which Mr. C. in his character of American Ambassador employed, was only *five dollars a month*, and out of this they found their own food and clothing.

The Chinese have long been acquainted with all the improvements in the arts, upon which Europeans pride themselves as the inventors, with the exception only of the steam-engine. Machinery has not been introduced among them.

The wrong impressions which have obtained in regard to the Chinese character, have been caused by the always difficult and often erroneous translations from a primitive language which frequently make what in the original was rational and serious, appear in the translation absurd and ludicrous.

"The Cotton Plant—Its History and Uses."—This is the commencement of a very valuable article, being "A Memoir of the Origin, Cultivation, and Uses of Cotton, from the earliest ages to the present time, by Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, President of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina." Mr. Seabrook has collected together much most important information, and a vast amount of valuable statistical facts with respect to the cultivation of this great staple of the South.

We learn from Mr. Seabrook that in 1792 the growth of cotton in this country was unknown to Mr. Jay. The amount grown in that year was indeed small, being only 138,328 lbs. Fifty years afterwards (1842) it amounted to 785,221,800 lbs.! Among the exports of Charleston, from November, 1747, to November, 1748, are included *seven bags of cotton wool*, valued at £3 11s. 7d. per bag. In 1770 there were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New York, four bales from Virginia and Maryland, and three *barrels* from North Carolina. In 1784 an American vessel that carried *eight bags* to Liverpool was seized on the ground *that so much cotton could not be the produce of the United States.* In 1785 14 bags; in 1786, 6 bags; in 1787, 109 bags; in 1788, 389 bags; in 1789, 842 bags; and in 1790, 81 bags were received in Europe from this country. The first bag of cotton wool exported from Charleston to Liverpool arrived January 20, 1785. Sea island or black seed cotton began to be raised in Georgia in experimental quantities in 1786. The native place of this seed is believed to be Persia. The first bag exported from Georgia was in 1788. The first attempt in South Carolina to raise a crop of long cotton was made in 1788 by Mrs. Kinsey Burden, of Burden's Island, St. Paul's parish.

NEW HAVEN is a highly favored city. It appears to possess almost a monopoly of the meteors and shooting stars, physical as well as intellectual. The *Palladium* records the advent of two more bright and shining lights, which illuminated the heavens of the City of Elms on Monday and Wednesday evenings of last week. One was twenty times larger than Venus, and sailed very majestically through the heavens, and, instead of "blowing up," retired gracefully behind a sombre curtain of clouds. The other, after eclipsing the moon, and setting up a variety of shadows of its own, exploded, after travelling several millions of miles, or less, in as many seconds!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Multiplication of Bibles.—Five Bibles a minute for ten hours every day, except the Sabbath—making three thousand per day—have been sent out the past year by the British and Foreign Bible Society, according to its last annual report.

CLAIRVOYANCE EXPLODED.

We call attention to the communication of the famous disciples of Mesmer, on that subject which is now engrossing so much of the public attention, and which has excited the good people of Richmond to madness. In that "Great Metropolis," as our friends of the Whig term it, Monsieur and Madame De Bonneville have, for a fortnight past, kept the citizens with their mouths wide open and eyes in "mute wonder staring." All ages, sexes, and conditions, were brimful of the subject, and the differences of opinion excited a party rage not less exacerbating than that which characterizes our political contests. The Mesmerisers swore *by* the science, and the anti-Mesmerisers swore *against* it. Old friendships were broken up, and the peace of whole neighborhoods destroyed. Matters were thus tending to a general fight when, on last Saturday night, the *coup de grace* was given to *clairvoyance*, and Monsieur De Bonneville proved to be a great Humbugger, and Madame, his wife, a *Humbuggess* on a magnificent scale.

Monsieur and Madame, we learn, were in the habit of placing a bandage over the eyes of a girl, who, when thus hoodwinked, would read, and do a great number of curious things. A medical gentleman, distinguished for his attainments in science, was not quite so credulous as his neighbors, and determined, if possible, to ascertain whether there was any thing like trick or deception on the part of the operator. He accordingly waited until Monsieur had finished with the little girl, and then asked that the Professor would put the bandage on the eyes of an intelligent lad who was among the audience. The Professor complied with this request by bandaging the lad's eyes to his own satisfaction, when, lo and behold, this boy, without being mesmerised, and bandaged precisely as the Professor's own mesmerised subject had been, read a Bank Note that had been given to him with the greatest ease.

Had a bomb-shell burst in their midst, the citizens of that "Great Metropolis" could not have been more astonished than they were. At first they were dumbfounded—but soon a storm of wrath burst on the Professor's head, which, but for the protection furnished him by the presence of his wife, would have taken another shape than that of words.

He was made to disgorge his ill-gotten gains of that night, and the meeting adjourned in the greatest excitement. For one, we heartily thank the distinguished gentleman who exposed the cheat, and trust that Monsieur De Bonneville's fate will prove a lesson to others who may be disposed to levy contributions on the community.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Outstripping the Wind.—A correspondent of the New York Morning News suggests a valuable object that may be accomplished by the magnetic telegraph:

"There is one use to which the magnetic telegraph may be put on our Atlantic coast that I have nowhere seen mentioned—it is in telling us of the approach of northeast storms. It is well known that they commence in Philadelphia often some hours sooner than here, and farther south, at Baltimore, Washington or Norfolk, still earlier; and here before they commence in Boston. Now, word could be sent ahead of any hurricane or storm, from station to station, and thus prevent the loss of many a richly laden vessel. For, instead of leaving port only to beat against the wind, or get on a lee shore, they could remain securely moored at the wharf until the storm is over. Not only may the merchant and mariner be benefitted, but all classes, especially the farmer, who might be notified of the approach of a northern storm, over a considerable extent of country: and thus in harvest time, save thousands of dollars' worth of hay and grain."

Unprecedented Trotting.—The match between Lady Suffolk and Moscow on Monday, says the N. Y. True Sun, was one of the most hotly contested in the annals of the American turf. The proprietor's purse was $250, mile heats in harness, best 3 in 5. In the first heat Moscow did not get off well, making a break soon after the start; the heat was won by Lady Suffolk in 2:34. Second heat, both cleared well and fought handsomely throughout—Lady Suffolk winning by half a length in 2:29 1-2. The third heat was equally close contested, Moscow winning in 2:30. In the fourth heat, Lady Suffolk made two breaks; Moscow won in 2:34. Now came the tug of war, and after a close contest, Lady Suffolk was declared the winner in 2:36. The five heats were made in 12:40 1-2.

Previous to this, a match came off between the pacing horses Black Joke and Sir Archy, for $100, best 3 in 5, under the saddle, which was won in four heats by Black Joke.

British Contributions to Science, Art, and Useful Knowledge.—We gather from the proceedings of the late session of the British Parliament, that it appropriated for additional rooms for the British Museum £50,000; for purchssing certain collections for that institution £6,217; for the National Gallery £1,500; for the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland £8,850; for magnetic observations £5,839; for monuments to Lords de Saumarez, Exmouth, and Sir Sidney Smith £1,500; for communicating with India via the Red Sea £50,000; for ditto between India and China £99,000; for the School of Design £4,911; for the Scottish Universities £7,380; for Belfast Academy £2,100; for public education in Great Britain £75,000; for public education in Ireland £75,000—all for 1845: total £387,317.

Walking Sticks and Broom Sticks.—The ladies of Paris, it is said, almost invariably carry small walking sticks. A contemporary thinks the best stick any woman can use is a broomstick. A Benedict very significantly hints that this depends altogether upon *how* it is used.

"Varmints."—According to the following extract of a letter, written by a friend—an officer of the army at Corpus Christi—the post occupied by Gen. Taylor's "Army of Occupation," cannot be particularly desirable. But to the extract, which is dated

7TH INFANTRY CAMP,
Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 3, 1845.

* * * Florida may be the "land of promise;" but Texas is the land of "varmints." In clearing the ground to pitch my tent, I killed a water moccasin; about 3 o'clock in the morning I was wakened up by the barking of a dog; he had just run a rattlesnake out of my neighbor's tent, when the rattling and barking aroused me—9 rattles—captured. I again lay down, and when day broke, a yellow-necked lizard was cocking his eye cunningly at me from the ridge pole of my tent. I sprang up, seized my boot to dispatch him, when, lo! out of the boot dropped a tarantula! Exhausted from fright and fatigue, I sunk back in a chair; but no sooner down than I was compelled rapidly to abandon the position, having been stung in the rear by a scorpion! * * *

Our friend was certainly very unfortunate. Besides the above mishaps, he lost a valuable dog by a shark. The dog had jumped overboard from a boat, to follow his master to the shore, when the voracious monster caught him.—*N. O. Picayune,*

Remarkable case of Canine Character.—In the month of August last a boy of about 11 years of age, the son of one of our citizens, was visiting in the country. As he was crossing a field, a dog pursued him as an intruder upon his master's premises, and the boy being alarmed ran for some distance, the dog chasing and barking fiercely. At length as the dog was within a few feet of him, the boy stumbled and fell down a bank and broke his leg. The poor fellow was of course terribly alarmed, the dog still barking at him as he lay helpless at his feet. But the instant the dog perceived that the child was hurt, he returned toward his master's house and by his voice and actions convinced the family that something was wrong. Finally, after having tried in vain to quiet the dog, they followed him till they found the child crying for help, but at such a distance from any house that he could never have made himself heard. Had it not been for the kindness of the dog, his enemy! the boy would have fainted there, or would have attempted to crawl away, in which case he would doubtless have destroyed his limb.

The remarkable feature in this case is, that the *disposition* of the dog was so suddenly changed. We often read of dogs making similar efforts to save the lives of their masters or children to whom they are attached, but this is the only instance we have ever met with, where a brute exercised what may be called, without irreverence, "the christian principle" of kindness to a fallen enemy. In this respect the dog was much *more of a man* than many in this world who walk upright.

Newark Adv.

An Oath Reflected Upon.—Mr. Romaine hearing a man call on God to curse him, offered the man half a crown if he would repeat the oath. The man started—"What, sir, do you think I would curse my soul for half a crown?" Mr. Romaine answered, "As you did it just now for nothing, I could not suppose that you would refuse it for a reward." The poor fellow was struck with the reproof, and said, "May God bless you and reward you, sir, whoever you are. I believe you have saved my soul. I hope I shall never swear again."

The Blessings of Christianity.—A beautiful writer says that Christianity enters the hut of the poor man, and sits down with him and his children: it makes them contented in the midst of privations, and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through cities, amid all their pomp and splendidor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, redeeming angel. It is alike the beautiful champion of childhood, and the comforting associate of age. It ennobles the noble, gives wisdom to the wise, and new grace to the lovely. The patriot, minister, poet, and eloquent man derive sublime power from its influence.

A farmer lately turned his sheep into a lot occupied by some cherry trees, which had sent up shoots from the roots; the consequence was, that the sheep partook of these shoots, and were soon seen staggering about the lot and tumbling upon their heads. Many of them died, when their stomachs were found to contain large quantities of these leaves, which, all know, abound with *prussic acid*, fatal alike to man and animals. It should be known, too, that the stones and twigs, as well as the leaves of the peach, also contain prussic acid, and are poisonous.

A mixture of salt and lime has been found to prove very valuable in raising Wheat crops this season. The trials have realized the most sanguine expectations in many places. Turnips also prove well with this composition strewed upon the soil. Sulphate of soda (Epsom salts) has been of equally great value to potatoes. This, with an equal quantity of nitrate of soda, is thought by some even better.

Roses, their Easy Culture.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that a gentleman, from the bud of the White Moss Rose, put by his own hands the last year into a healthy stock of another variety, had the pleasure of seeing, as its product, forty beautiful blossoms of that chaste and much-admired kind during the season so recently passed.

The Spaniards have a proverb that "drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor makes his wife a widow;" and this Spanish pro

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Hibernia, Alex. Ryrie, commander, left Liverpool Oct. 4, arrived at Halifax 17th, and was moored in her berth, at East Boston, half past nine o'clock Sunday morning.

The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 28th ult., in eleven days and a half.

Cotton has declined 1-8d., and market dull, owing to the large stock on hand.

Washington Irving had not arrived at Paris on the 30th Sept.

The Steamer Massachusetts.—The Auxiliary Screw Steamer Massachusetts, which sailed from New York on the 15th of September, reached Liverpool on the 3d instant, after a voyage of seventeen days and a half.

Prospects of the Harvest.—The reports which have reached us since our last, respecting the progress made with the harvest in the north, are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject. The heavy rain which fell up to the 21st instant was succeeded by dry, but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22d and 23d instant, and though the temperature has since risen, the shift of wind to the southward threatens a return of wet. The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that not before ripe making much progress towards maturity. It is therefore feared, and not without reason, that the more backward parts of the kingdom may fare even worse than the south.

By our Scotch advices, we learn that harvest operations, which had been interrupted by the heavy rain that fell between the 16th and 22d, had again been actively resumed; it will, nevertheless, require some weeks of dry weather to get in what is still abroad. The lively reports from the south had caused sellers of wheat to demand materially enhanced terms.

From Ireland the complaints in regard to this matter are, however, becoming general; even along the west coast, where the crop was previously stated to have escaped injury, the root has, it is stated, been discovered to have been attacked. In the southern parts of the island the bulk of the grain had, we are informed, been got in, and even in the north the fields were fast being cleared. On the whole, we are disposed to think that the harvest will turn out better in Ireland than on this side of the channel. The rise in the English markets had had the effect of causing an advance in the value of both wheat and oats.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Oct. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

The Cotton market, which was dull this day week, at the sailing of the Great Britain, still continues in an inactive state. The quotations on most descriptions, except Sea Islands, have receded an ¼d per lb. and at the time we write, the market is heavy, with a downward tendency. The absorbing feeling in rail-way shares may have partially contributed to this, and the rising price of provisions, with the approach of winter, is also to be taken into account. Many persons seriously apprehend a crash at no distant day, from the recklessness which accompanies the doings in the Share market; and as the price of Cotton, above all descriptions of produce, is the most sensitive, and the first to give way under a feeling of alarm or despondency, it is at all times, next to the price of the public securities, the best index of the temper of a large portion of the commercial and manufacturing public. The Committee of Brokers have declared the price for the present week to be—Bowed, 4½d. Mobile, 4⅜; and Orleans, 5d.

The Produce markets are not so active as they have been. Rice is in less demand. Sugar has receded a little, with less inquiry, while the price of Foreign Coffee has improved a shade.

The home demand for Iron is daily on the increase—the manufacturers are working hard—prices are well supported—and the trade is as brisk as it well can be. The export trade, on the contrary, is dull. Pig Iron commands, in Glasgow, £4 15s; in Liverpool, 5 guineas. In this town, Bars realize £9; Hoops, £10 15s; Sheets, £12; Rails, £11 5s, and best Refined, £11 15s.

The wool trade is brisk—a sure proof of the healthy state of the Yorkshire districts. The introduction of the wools of the United States into England is a new feature in this branch of business; and the success which has hitherto attended the speculation must lead to a more extensive import from the other side of the Atlantic. Our wool report, it will be seen, speaks in terms of encouragement of this new feature, and of the interest which it has excited. The fact of Americans having been previously large purchasers of wool in our markets takes nothing from the novelty—the case being now reversed. In all respects the wool market, except for low descriptions, is prosperous, and prices for the middling and better qualities show symptoms of improvement.

The rate of interest in England is rising, in consequence of the scarcity of money, superinduced by railway speculation. Some of the large discount houses decline to take any more bills at an interest of less than 3 per ct. As the settlement in the Share market has passed over tolerably well, speculation has taken a new bound, and the new announcements are grasped at with amazing avidity.

The keel of a new steamer, of 1300 tons, destined for the New York trade, has been laid in England, to cost $175,000, and to be propelled by the screw. She is expected to be ready for sea next June.

The express with the English mails came from Boston to New York over the Long Island railroad, with the Hibernia's passengers, in two hours and twenty minutes running time—a rate of forty miles per hour.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

FROM MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, September 13, 1845.

Our latest dates from the capital are up to the 30th August, and state that it is generally believed that the pending question relative to the annexation of Texas will not lead to a war between Mexico and the United States. The first outbreak of the passions has subsided, and now the exhausted finances of the new treasury and the general apathy of the people are such strong impediments, that we confidently believe that no war will result, and the proof of it is that no Mexican troops have yet moved towards the frontier.

Army Worm.—We notice in our exchanges that this worm is making great ravages in South Carolina, as well as in this state, particularly in the York and Edgefield Districts.

Since our last publication, we have had some deplorable accounts of the destruction they are making in different parts of this county. We had frost on Monday and Tuesday last, and we hope this will put an end to them; if not, we fear they will cut off the growing wheat crop very largely. Such a calamity, added to the severe drought of last summer, and the consequent short corn crop, would sorely distress the community.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

THE HENRY CLAY VASE.

A magnificent Silver Vase, upwards of three feet in height, very skilfully and beautifully wrought, has attracted much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, in the city of New York. It is said to have cost a thousand dollars, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer, WM. ADAMS. The following inscription upon the Vase discloses its history and destination:

PRESENTED TO HENRY CLAY,
By the Gold and Silver Artisans of the city of New York,
As a tribute of their respect for the faithful and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his high public trusts, and especially for his early and untiring advocacy of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY".
1845.

Committee.

WM. ADAMS, M. G. BALDWIN, A. G. PECKHAM, | EDWARD Y. PRIME. DANIEL CARPENTER. DAVID DUNN.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

The New Haven *Register* is endeavoring to steal for its friends, the credit of passing the Tariff of 1842. It says:

"Well, what more about this tariff? Why the way in which these leaders speak, one would suppose that they were the authors of the tariff system. But far otherwise. For democrats headed by Mr. Jefferson, beat the feds headed by the elder Adams on the point that indirect taxation by the tariff plan was better than a land and other direct taxes. And ever since, the democrats have supported the tariff system. So much for its origin. Nor were the whigs the only friends of the tariff of '42. Many whigs voted for it—but some opposed it and would have defeated it had not democrats come to its aid."

This differs slightly from the course of those Locofoco papers which denounced it as a Whig humbug, as the villainous Tariff, the black Tariff, and other such choice terms. This is an age of improvement.

Columbia Chronicle.

UNION AND HARMONY.

While the *Washington* "Union," the organ of the entire Democratic party of the nation, is proclaiming war against the Tariff of 1842, the *Harrisburg* "Union," as the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is active in its defence. The last number of the latter "Union" says: "The public voice is speaking through the columns of the press in many portions of the State in favor of holding a Convention at this place, on the 10th of next month, to take into consideration the important subject of the Tariff. We like the idea much, and, as citizens of Pennsylvania, feel anxious that it shall be carried into effect, certain that much good would flow from it."

National Intelligencer.

Railroad Iron.—The value of Railroad Iron in Liverpool at our last advices was £12 5s. or very nearly $60 per ton, with a prospect of going up too. If we had continued to import it free of duty, and thus largely increased the present and prospective demand for it there, can any intelligent man doubt it would have been still higher? Yet at this price, it can hardly be delivered in New York, Freight and Charges paid, for less than $70 per ton, duty unpaid. Yet American Iron Masters, we learn, are contracting to deliver Railroad Bars of excellent quality at $70 per ton: so that at this moment our heavy duty of $25 per ton on this Iron does not essentially if at all enhance its price to the American consumer. And the Iron business is now receiving such a rapid and general development among us that it is morally certain that the price of Iron of all kinds will be gradually and signally reduced, without the aid of Foreign competition, unless the demand for Iron shall increase as rapidly as the supply, which can hardly be possible.—*New York Tribune.*

Mike Walsh, in his last 'Subterranean,' remarks that an eminent Loco-Foco holding two good offices is now pushing for Register, and adds:

"Three such offices at a time wouldn't be very bad to take. If such grasping and insatiable avarice can be called *democracy*, I would like to know what in the name of Heaven they consider *federalism*."

Rather green, that question, Mike! A man who works steadily, lives prudently, sleeps contentedly, envies no man, reads what is going on regularly, sends his children to good schools week-days and takes them to church Sundays, never wishing for office and always voting just as he thinks best for the Country, is pretty certain to be branded a Federalist. It is not a bad name, however, if you have sense enough to understand it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Locofoco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce offers some very cool advice to the Whigs. He says that they have the capital, the talent, and enterprise of the country; that they control the public taste in morals, and in literature, and in science; that they preside over the institutions of education and benevolence; and all this, he thinks, should content them without dabbling in politics. The government of the country and the administration of the laws, he thinks, should be taken from those men who, according to his own account, are the best qualified for public employment, and should be abandoned by general consent to those who are least fit for it.

Prov. Journal.

Business of the New York Post Office.—The following almost incredible number of letters and papers passing through our Post office, will give an idea of the business of this establishment. In July, the number of letters brought and sent away, amounted to the enormous number of six hundred and ninety-five thousand, two hundred and thirty, and in the same time over two millions of newspapers were received and forwarded. We are informed that the months of August and September were both more heavy even than July.

New York Express.

Blind Bridles.—Why are blinders injurious to the horse? Because they gather dirt and heat round the eyes. Dirt irritates the eye, and heat produces inflammation. Eyes were placed in the corner of the head that the horse might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men, in the abundance of their imaginary wisdom, concluded the horse had too much sight, and they wished to curtail it; hence the origin of blind bridles. These so entrammel the eyes, that the horse is constantly compelled to strain them to see his way. This over exertion soon brings on disease.

Speculation in Grain.—The news brought by the Great Britain has caused a great speculation in the markets. The Albany Argus has the following on the subject:

"The news by the Great Britain is highly important to the grain and produce interests in this country. The deficiency in crops in England and on the continent is ascertained to be considerable, and it is feared will be great; and the consequences across the water had been already apparent in the rise of corn and bread-stuffs and potatoes. Here the speculation was large. The Great Britain having been driven into Holmes's Hole by stress of weather, an express from Boston came over the railway to this city, and after making purchases here, started in the western train for Buffalo yesterday. To counteract this movement, the directors of the Utica and Schenectady and Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Companies despatched an extra express train at half past two yesterday afternoon with the news. The operations here were large. About 7,000 barrels of flour and a large quantity of wheat changed hands. The sales were at $5 for flour, but $5,50 was refused after the facts were known. Wheat was sold at 106 and 107 cents, and 112 offered for a cargo coming in."

New Kind of Cotton.—The Cassville (Ga.) Pioneer says:—"Mr. Hugh F. Longing, living in Henry county, on the Towaliga, eight miles from Griffin, brought to our office last week, a stalk of cotton, which he calls the New Orleans or Moneybush Cotton, which he stated grew on second quality uplands, now twenty years in cultivation without manure. The bush was literally covered with pods. He said that he should gather from the field planted, at the rate of 1500 pounds to the acre, while a patch of the common kind, alongside of it, on the same kind of soil, with the same attendance, would not produce more than 400 pounds to the acre. His brother, last year, planted in Harris county, fourteen acres of the same kind of cotton on second quality gray, post-oak land, and gathered from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds per acre."

We are gratified to be able to state the fact, that whilst other portions of our grain growing country, by reason of the great drought and other causes, have been cut short in their crops, our section of the State and those portions of North Carolina which trade with us, have realized more than their usual average crops.

Norfolk Beacon.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

FATTENING HOGS.

This is an important article to the farmers of N. C. I am not a practical farmer myself, but my extensive travels through this State, have thrown me within the reach of many a good expetience on this subject. Most of the N. C. farmers fatten their hogs upon corn. Corn of itself, in a raw state, has been discovered to produce costiveness and fever, after the animal has fed on that alone a few weeks. To avoid these bad effects, some have let their hogs run at large or in extensive pastures, to get green roots, &c. This helps young hogs to grow, while they increase but little in fat. Others have the corn made into meal and wet with water; still the animal is subject to disease, as above described. Some boil their corn; then the hog is thrifty, but the flesh is not as solid. Some add potatoes; the fat in this case again is found not to be firm. An experienced farmer informs me, that he has, for many years, raised a great quantity of pumpkins, and fed his hogs alternately on corn and pumpkins, and never fails to have the first quality of meat when he kills his hogs. This gentleman having made a fortune by his skill in farming, &c., I have been induced to believe his experience is good. His fatlings are confined in a close pen; well supplied with water, weeds, corn-stalks and a variety of trash, so that while he is making meat he makes an immense amount of manure. I was assured that one hog, if kept in a pen twelve months and well supplied with "litter," would produce twenty good loads of manure. This will make corn and pumpkins enough to raise two hogs the following year. Let him that readeth understand.

P. S. A very successful farmer says a mixture of weak ley and copperas left in a vessel to itself near the hogs, which they will frequently lick, will cause them to thrive and keep their health.

BY THE WAY.

Plymouth, Sept. 1, 1845.

The following toast, given at a late Horticultural Fair in Boston, isn't bad.

WOMAN: The earliest gatherer of fruits; by picking the first *apple*, she caused the first *pair* to fall.

At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt. M. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth! The Committee on *Household Manufactures* awarded him $14—which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

Automaton Chess Player.—A new piece of mechanism bearing this title has been invented and made in New York. It represents a Turk, seated at a chess-table or box, measuring every way about three feet. The compartments of the box and the interior of the figure being laid open for inspection, exhibited an array of clock-work, by which it was intimated the movements of his chess-ship are mechanically directed. Be this as it may, it will perhaps be found as difficult to account for the presence of human agency as for its absence. On the invitation of the proprietors a gentleman stepped forward and entered the lists. The game was extremely well contested, but was finally won by the automaton; though his opponent is known to be one of the best players in the city.—*News.*

A correspondent of the Charleston Evening Post mentions a rattle snake that was found dead in the woods, near Georgetown, South Carolina, which was 7 feet long, had 73 rattles, and teeth an inch and a half long.

The following lines are not remarkable as poetry; but the sentiment is excellent. An observance of the direction would make the world happier and better:

"What are another's faults to me?
I've not a vulture's bill,
To pick at every flaw I see,
And make it wider still.
It is enough for me to know
I've follies of my own—
And on my heart the care bestow,
And let my friend's alone."

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention, the North Carolina (Baptist) Education Society of Wake Forest College, and the North Carolina (Baptist) Bible Society, commenced their annual meetings in the Baptist Church of this City, on Friday last, and are still in session, though they will probably adjourn to-day. Our City is filled with strangers, who have been brought here on the occasion. The weather has been most delightful, and every thing has conduced to make the meeting an interesting one. A large number of the Clergy are in attendance, and among them, several of high reputation. It will not be deemed invidious, we know, to mention particularly, the Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Richmond, Va., who has created quite a sensation here, by his powerful Pulpit efforts. We heard a Discourse from him on Sunday night, on the doctrine of "The Resurrection," which, for cogency of reasoning, thrilling eloquence, inimitable beauty of style, and irresistable effect, we have rarely heard equalled. No wonder that the denomination to which he is attached, should so highly estimate his powers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Death of a Student.—We learn from Chapel Hill, that Mr. John Burton, a most promising young man, and a member of the Sophomore Class, died on Friday last. Our informant says—"He was universally beloved, and almost all feel as if they had lost a brother. His premature death has made an impression upon his youthful associates which will not readily be effaced, and will cause many to "consider their ways."—*Raleigh Register.*

"OLD RIP."

We observe that the kind friend who, during the last two weeks, has relieved us of the greater part of our editorial duties, has caused to be inserted in our first page a very humorous letter descriptive of the glorious old Whig State of North Carolina—of which we are ever proud that we are a native. The letter, though amusing, does injustice to North Carolina. The writer has *himself* been asleep, or he could not but have seen and appreciated the enterprize and talents of "Old Rip." Is it nothing to have one of the longest and best Rail Roads, and the most elegant and durable State Capitol, in the Union? Is it common in the Southern States, to find a million invested in manufactures? Does it not betoken *some* enterprize to have more steam power at work in a single seaport than may be found in a half-dozen neighboring cities? Shall no credit be taken for keeping out of debt and educating her people, by the honest, industrious old State! We humbly opine, that in all that is honest and useful and worthy of imitation, there is *no* State, south of Mason & Dixon's line, which deserves *to be compared* with incorruptible North Carolina!

And as for "orators"—Heaven help us! —how many more than she *has, should* the "old North" have? The writer names two—gentlemen of fine powers, indeed—but he overlooks such men as Badger, and Graham, and Morehead—men who in any assembly in the civilized world would command attention and admiration. Happy the State whose reputation is in better hands than these! We are content that sneerers shall sneer, while we can point to THESE!—*Wetumpka (Ala.) Whig.*

Death among the Terrapins!—The Norfolk Courier says:—We are credibly informed that a dreadful mortality prevails among the terrapins in the Dismal Swamp; thousands are lying dead in the Canal. This will be bad news for the gourmonds. —Can the learned assign a reason for this? Our informant thinks their disease is measles, as there is an eruption visible on their legs. The catfish exhibit a similar appearance, many are seen floating on the water, quite dead.

[Where is *Doctor Shanklin*, the immortal author of the Terrapin Law? If he can do nothing for the poor "varments," their case is hopeless.]

Heroic Conduct.—The Paul House.—On the occasion of a recent fire at the "Paul House," at the moment when the destruction of the building seemed inevitable, the inmates became alarmed, and sought to escape regardless of saving anything but their lives. The interior of the house was filled with dense smoke, which rendered objects scarcely discernable. Amid the confusion and alarm, several firemen rushed into the burning building, to render assistance to the bewildered inmates. A member of the "Little Red" company, being in the second story, burst the door of one of the sleeping apartments, and, groping about stumbled upon a cradle in which lay a little one, totally unconscious of the danger which threatened it—quick as thought our young friend seized the cradle, clothes, "baby and all," and rushed through the passage, down the stairs into the street —his imagination fired by the idea of having saved a human being, and restoring to the arms of an agonised mother her darling infant. As he leaped through the flames into the open air, and crossed the street with his precious burthen, he called lustily for the parents of the child; the admiring crowd, who witnessed his daring feat, cheered as he passed, and gathered around to congratulate him upon his gallant and successful effort—torches were produced—the clothes removed, when lo! out tumbled the biggest kind of a rag baby! Mr. S——— agreed to treat the whole crowd if they wouldn't mention the circumstance, but the thing is out, and our handsome friend must father the child———story.

N. B. The disconsolate owner of the lost one is requested to call at the Engine House, prove property, and take it away.

St. Louis Reveille.

A Legacy.—The following is an extract from the will and testament of Col. George Mason, of Virginia, and we commend it to the careful attention of American youth, as embodying sentiments worthy of imitation:

"I recommend to my sons, from my own experience in life, to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station, to the trouble and vexations of public business, but if either their own inclinations, or the necessity of the time, should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or of death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity, those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

End of the Mormon War.—We have before us the document which may be regarded as closing the Mormon difficulties, at least until next spring. Then, it will be perceived, they propose to remove to some place west of the Rocky Mountains. Five or six thousand of the Mormons, including the entire Church organization, their prominent men, and all their Church judicatories, have pledged themselves to remove next spring; and, judging from appearances, they will do so. The history of their church has shown that wherever the leaders go, the members follow. This is a part of their religious duties. When, therefore, the colony shall have started, for a home west of the Rocky Mountains, it will be the best possible evidence that all design removing, and will remove.—*Exp.*

The report which reached here a few days since, of the burning of the treasurer's office at Austin, including the records and papers up to the commencement of President Houston's second term, is confirmed. The building was isolated, and no one slept in it, so that the fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary—doubtless some person or persons of whose defalcations or peculations the records of the office furnished evidence. We have no means of judging the amount of public or individual injury which will result from this act. The fire occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. The Secretary of the Treasury had announced his intention to institute a thorough examination of the books of the office, which probably caused some one to burn the office, in order to hide the evidence of his guilt or indebtedness.—*Galveston (Texas) Civilian.*

To Postmasters.—In the Post Office Law, is the following sentence, which postmasters are not always in the habit of observing, perhaps because they are not aware of its existence: "Postmasters will not allow newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor lend them out to such in any case, without the permission of their owners."

Liberty.—The "Razor Strop Man" says —"When first I got acquainted with strong drink, it promised to do a great many things for me. It promised me liberty—and I got *liberty*. I had the liberty to see my toes poke out of my boots—the water had the liberty to go in at the toes and get out at the heels—my knees had the liberty to come out of my pants—my elbows had liberty to come out of my coat—I had the liberty to lift the crown of my hat and scratch my head without taking my hat off. Not only liberty I got, but I got music. When I walked along on a windy day, the crown of

My hat would go flippery flap,
And the wind whistle "how do you do."

NOT TO BE BEAT.

The following stump speech is taken from the Tennessee Whig, published at Jonesboro', and is about as high flown a specimen of the highly concentrated style of stump speaking so fashionable in the Southwest, as we have seen in a twelvemonth. As such productions are rarely met with, we give it an insertion:

Fellow citizens:—I didn't come here to make a speech at this time, but just to extinguish myself as a candidate. Gentlemen, I am the floating candidate for the superfluous district, and I only want to make a few remarks at this time. A good many of you, gentlemen, has never seen me before, and I merely want to state my views upon the question to be agitated. Gentlemen, I was born in the county of Sullivan, and fotched up in Knox, without parentage, and if it hadn't been for the goodness of several gentleman, who tuck me when an orphan boy at 21 years of age, and gin me edication, I might have been as ignorant as the common people, or you, gentlemen.

Gentlemen, my father was a patriarch of the revolution, and I am a patriarch. Gentlemen, my father stained the wall of America with his blood, and when General Jackson killed the Indians at New Orleans, I waded up to my knees in mud. Gentlemen, I am opposed to Nullification. Gentlemen, I would rather be a gally pot slave than to be a Nullifier. Gentlemen, I aint got time to give you my views now, and I will call on you a few days; but gentlemen, there was a set of big Bugs here who are trying to put me down; gentlemen, I defy 'em. Gentlemen, I have always been for liberty, independence and glory: Gentlemen, I hope to be delivered out of the hands of the bull rushes.

Gentlemen, it will be surmised that I should revulge my views of State policy. I go against the whole allegation of public improvements, in closing this Cincinnati, Tennessee, Charleston Road of rails. General Jackson says the scheme won't do, and it is reasonable. Gentlemen three or four monstrous parties are now forming in our country, federalist, nulafires, republicans & democrats. Federalists are so called from one Federick, King of all the Russians, and are in favor of burning bluelights on the sea-coast, instead of the common whale oil, and they go for holding all conventions at Hartford. Nullifires are opposed to the sovereignty of the old thirteen States, and go in for a grand confederacy in the South. Republicans are for putting down the doctrine of instructions, and usurping the ballot box.

Democrats are opposed to calling Mr. Van Buren home from Bogota in England, and are of the real Jackson grit, and go the whole hog for silver and gold. Gentlemen, this is my doctrine, and here is an English half dollar I have just drawed from my pocket, on which is described my motto, in one of the dead languages, and the motto of every true grit American, 'Eplericy Newman!'—and which being interpreted means, a plurality of new men for office! Gentlemen, I acknowledge my indulgence to you for your kind obligations to me on this eventful period. Gentlemen, cross over the way with me, and we will get the worth of this half dollar in something that will review our acquaintance.

AN ERRATUM.

Miss Biddy Fudge, in the History of the Fudges in England, recounting the miseries of authors, says that

Though angels should write, 'tis devils must print.

And gives the following instance of the havoc made by the Printer in one of her effusions:

But a week or two since, in my ode upon Spring,
Which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing,
Where I talk'd of the 'dew drops from freshly blown roses,'
The nasty things made it from 'freshly blown noses.'

COMMUNICATION.

DEATH OF MAJ. HENRY McLEAN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the honorary members, officers, and soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at the Town Hall on the 22d inst., on motion of Major Cook, Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., was called to the chair, and Sergeant McKay was appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and on motion a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Major Cook, Capt. A. McLean, and Dr. B. W. Robinson, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Almighty and wise disposer of all things, hath taken from amongst us Major Henry McLean, who for several years was the Commandant of this Corps,

Resolved, That we highly respect the memory of Major Henry McLean for his virtues as a private citizen, and the correctness, ability, and fidelity with which he discharged his duties in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That whilst the Commandant of this ancient and honorable corps, his modest, yet firm and soldier-like deportment, earned for him an exalted place in the affections of his brother officers and soldiers, and his memory will long be cherished by the Fayetteville Independent Company.

Resolved, That his deportment while an officer of this corps, his virtues as a private citizen, the calmness and patient resignation with which he bore a most painful illness, the christian fortitude with which he met his death, together, make up an example worthy of our admiration and imitation.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Company will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, accompanied with an expression of sincere sympathy in the trying affliction with which they have been visited, be handed to the family of Major McLean.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting and the committee who reported the resolutions, be a committee for that purpose.

EDW'D. L. WINSLOW, *Ch'n.*
W. McL. McKAY, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

REASONS SOME PEOPLE HAVE FOR NOT SIGNING THE PLEDGE.—WITH A FEW REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT.

1st. Some say they are not going to sign away their liberties, whilst others say they are not going to sign a drunkard's pledge, &c. 1st. We will notice a few of the liberties the drinker or drunkard has. 1st. He has liberty to drink alcohol; he has liberty to get drunk and fall in the ditch or mudhole, or to lie out all night, or go home drunk and abuse his family; he has liberty to act more like a savage than a civil being; he has liberty to break a companion's heart; he has liberty to squander his means of support, so that his offspring are raised up very often in ignorance and wickedness; he has liberty to go half clothed; he has the liberty of having a red nose, gouged eye, bruised head, or broken limbs; he has the liberty to become a nuisance, a degraded wretch; yes, to die a drunkard and fill a drunkard's grave, and to have a drunkard's reward in the other world. These are a few among the many liberties or privileges the drunkard or moderate drinker has. And as for those who think themselves too respectable, as they call themselves, to sign a drunkard's pledge, we conclude they had rather be found in a drunkard's gutter than their names to a pledge. Some refuse because they say they are not going to be called a reformed drunkard. We suppose they had rather be a confirmed sot. Now we turn to you Rum-seller. What shall we say for your encouragement? We advise you to quit your business, and save what little money and character you now have, against a time of need, which, as sure as there is a God in heaven, will sooner or later come upon you. Do you not remember that startling passage in holy writ, where it is said, woe, woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink; that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. * * * * * * *

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

More New Goods.

WM. MARSH

WOULD inform his old customers and friends that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK of GOODS,

At the store recently occupied by Mr. James Kyle, second door above Liberty Point. His stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, Iron, Liquors, &c. &c.

Having found the credit system not so good, he is determined to sell low for CASH only, or exchange for country produce. He would also say to those who have not settled up their old dues, they would do well to call and do so, as they will soon find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

October 25, 1845. 82-3w

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our

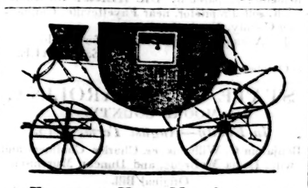
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is large—too large to enumerate the different articles. All who wish to buy fine and fashionable GOODS, and very cheap, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON & CO.

P. S. We have on hand at all times, a large stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Oct. 11, 1845. 81-4w



Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carringes, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1845.

THE MAILS.—The condition of the Northern mails furnishes premonitory symptoms of the approach of Winter. There is a failure nearly every alternate day. Why it is so, nobody seems to be able to tell. The weather is fine, and the stage comes here regularly from Raleigh, but about half the mails we receive are out of time—sometimes one, but more frequently two, and occasionally three at once.

"WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP."—The Locofoco papers in this State are playing this game so bunglingly that no one can fail to perceive how little real confidence they have in the result of the next year's elections. "North Carolina is thoroughly democratic," shouts one, "and it only requires us to do our duty between this and August next, in order to demonstrate this fact to the world." "Gov. Graham is said to be in favor of the one-term principle," says another; and a third pretends to find a hope that he will not be a candidate for re-election in the fact that the Whigs propose to hold a Convention to nominate their candidate—just as they did in Gov. Dudley's and Gov. Morehead's cases. The fact is, that, however gladly these originators of false reports would welcome their confirmation, neither they, nor we, nor any one else, has the slightest authority for any assertion in regard to Gov. Graham's being, or not being, a candidate for re-election. Least of all is any Locofoco likely to know his views. It would be indelicate for him to indicate any purpose one way or the other. All that the Locofocos say on the subject, therefore, is *sheer fabrication.* We hope and believe, though even we have no positive information, that Gov. Graham will listen to the unanimous call of the Whig party, and consent to serve the State for another term in the office which he now adorns. And if any thing could add strength and fervency to our hope, it would be the evident desire of the Locofocos that he should decline; or at least that the public should believe that he will decline.

We regret to see that the Asheborough Citizen, a well conducted Whig paper, heretofore published at the seat of justice of Randolph county, has been discontinued for want of adequate support. It is really a public calamity to lose a newspaper, be its politics what they may, provided it upholds law and order, and inculcates sound morals, as the Citizen ever did. Of the few hundreds in and about Randolph county who took that paper, perhaps a tenth part may substitute some other in its stead, whilst the remainder will continue without the benefits which a good newspaper exercises upon themselves and their families. And so far, intellectual darkness will be allowed to settle upon neighborhoods previously enlightened.—Our Legislators are somewhat to blame for this; for they not only make no provision in favor of the local newspapers, but actually withdraw from them a portion of their proper support in the shape of local advertising, to confer it upon the papers in Raleigh, which can always sustain themselves without thus robbing the poorer country press.

The Citizen closes a well-written valedictory, chiefly on National politics, with the following observations on State affairs, in both of which we heartily concur:—

"We will now look for a moment nearer home. A desperate effort will be made by the Locos to carry this State next summer. The note of preparation has already sounded. The press of that party have determined that a State Convention shall be held to fix upon their candidate for Governor, and one of them has proposed the name of Charles Fisher as *the man.* Whether Charles Fisher or some *other* man is the candidate, it can make but little difference to the Whigs. If they do their duty, whoever he shall be, he will be badly beaten. We see in the last Highland Messenger the proceedings of a Whig meeting, to appoint delegates from Buncombe county to the Whig State Convention that is to nominate our candidate for Governor. We have every confidence that the Whigs will nominate a good and true man, but as it may be the only opportunity we shall have, we must express the hope that our present able and efficient Governor will consent to serve another term; and with him in the field we have no fears that North Carolina will wheel into the Locofoco ranks. It is important, too, that the Whigs have a majority in the next Legislature. We hope that some effectual step will be taken towards Internal Improvements. There should something be done at least towards opening a better passage for produce from the western to the eastern section of the State. The last Legislature ordered surveys for a Turnpike to be made from Raleigh and Fayetteville westward, and the next Legislature will have to take some action on the subject. We hope to see these roads made at an early day, and further, that the work may be carried on under the surpervision of a Whig Legislature."

The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle has determined to publish that paper twice a week, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, as well as to continue a weekly paper. He will associate with himself in the enterprize a gentleman of ability and industry.

We rejoice to hear it, not only as a further evidence of the growing importance of Wilmington, but for the credit of the State, to which it is really a reproach that she has now but one newspaper published oftener than once a week. The Editor has our best wishes for his success; and we would rejoice if circumstances would justify our following his example.

THE ELECTIONS.

UNEXPECTED WHIG VICTORY.—The election for Member of Congress from the new State of Florida, in place of Levy, Loco, who has been promoted to the Senate, has resulted in the choice of Cabell, Whig, by a majority of 200 votes over Brockenbrough, Loco. So says the Tallahassee Star. Well done, young Florida!

WELL DONE, OHIO!

The returns of the late election are not complete, but (says the Ohio State Journal) we are perfectly safe in saying that there will be an ample Whig majority in both Houses. "In the Senate the majority will not be less than six, and in the House it will not be less than ten, and may reach sixteen or eighteen! Last year our majority was sixteen on joint ballot; the year previous there was a small Whig majority in one House only, and for many years previous to that time, with a single exception, there was a Locofoco majority in both branches of the Legislature. Our progress is onward! Ohio is Whig throughout all her borders, from river to lake. We have gained in the popular vote in nearly every county, and if there was a contest for President next week, with the man of our choice to lead the noble Whig legions, we should count our majorities by *tens of thousands!* Honor, honor to the gallant and unfaltering Whigs of Ohio!"

The *St. Clairsville* (Ohio) Gazette discourses as follows on the defeat of its party in *Harrison* Co.

"The Banking question (worse than Moses' rod) has swallowed up every other, and Democrats who never before voted a Federal ticket, have sustained men, who, under other circumstances, would never have received a Democratic vote. A large number of Democrats, too, determined not to go to the polls, for they have demanded a Sound Banking System, and cannot follow the lead of McNulty, Byington, &c. or those who call Conventions at Columbus to preach a crusade against all Banking institutions.

The idea, that we must return to an exclusive *metallic* currency, and banish all banks from the State, is preposterous. The People demanded a sound system, to get rid of the trash of other States, over which we had no control, and such a system they will have from one party or the other. They do not mean to continue at the mercy of foreign banks or speculators. This was the *issue* here.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Pennsylvanian, a Locofoco paper, thus briefly sums up the probable result of the late election for members of the State Legislature in Pennsylvania:

"The Senate of this State is composed of thirty-three members and will stand Democrats eighteen, Whigs fifteen. Democratic majority three.

"The House of Representatives is composed of one hundred members. The Democrats, we think, have sixty or sixty-five of them. The residue Whigs and Anti-masons—Natives none; although, perhaps, all are natives of the good old Keystone."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 3d of November.

SUGAR CANE.—We were presented, a few days ago, with two stalks of Cane, grown in this vicinity, which had matured fourteen joints, measuring 6 feet 7 inches in length and 6 1-4 inches in circumference. This is the second year that the same gentleman has grown a large bed of it in his garden, showing conclusively that our climate is not too cold for it.

LARGE EGG PLANT.—A friend has sent us an Egg Plant, measuring 23 3-4 inches in circumference, and weighing 4 3-4 lbs. It was larger than any we ever saw in that best of all markets, Philadelphia.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—We understand that this is one of the most prolific roots now known; producing from 500 even to 2000 bushels to the acre, that it is adapted to our soil, and that it is the very best food for fattening hogs, whilst the leaves are excellent for horses, milch cows, &c. Those who wish to try the experiment will see by an advertisement in this paper where they can get a supply for planting.

JUNE APPLES IN OCTOBER.—A friend has sent us a couple of second crop Apples from a June apple tree, which have all the rich fragrance for which that kind are remarkable in their proper season.

SPECULATION.—There has been quite a feverish speculative spirit manifested since the arrival of the Great Britain. Expresses went from Boston to Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c., and purchased up many thousand bbls. of Flour before the news became generally known. The article subsequently rose about a dollar a barrel, selling in New York at $5 75. But the excitement subsided somewhat on the arrival of the Hibernia, and the price fell to 5 37, and again rose to 5 50. It is said that orders from England are limited to 5 25.

The cotton market also suffered somewhat, but some of the holders were not alarmed, and were determined to hold on. They believe that the fall in England was concerted, to produce a fall here.

The following is from the last Wilmington Journal:—

Bad time for Brokers and Money Shavers.—Perhaps there has been no such bad times since the United States became an independent republic, for that blood-sucking race of mortals called brokers, alias shavers, than the last three years. The exchanges have been so regular. Depreciated bank paper has been so completely driven out of market—business has assumed such a healthy, legitimate action, that these vultures on the body politic, have been unable, for some time, to keep skin and bone together—more of the same to them—and all this, too, without a United States Bank. We clip the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce. We hope that the brokers may long continue the same complaints, from the same cause:

"*A Broker's Complaint.*—We happened to be present yesterday when one of our most respectable brokers was uttering his complaint of the miserable state of things in Wall street. 'Every thing,' said he, 'is prosperous, but the business of Wall street. People engaged in agriculture are doing well; in commerce, and in manufactures, they are all making money; but in Wall street, since the U. S. Bank went down, every thing is so close; the exchanges are only one-eighth or one-sixteenth per cent. at home, and abroad they are just at par, so that there is nothing to be made by them, and money—it is a drug. I was offered it to-day at five per cent., but I could make nothing by it. There is no such poor place as Wall street."

"The last three years," is the period within which all this pleasant state of things has existed;—And it is all attributed to the going down of the U. S. Bank. But that can't well be so, for the Bank suspended more than eight years ago, and finally failed six years ago. But if we recollect aright the Tariff was passed just three years ago, and before that went into operation United States Treasury Notes and certificates of loan were at a large discount.

Indeed the United States could not borrow except upon such terms as the money shavers chose to exact from her. That was the harvest for the "shavers." But now, during the existence of this ruinous Tariff, as the Locofocos call it, which they told us was to destroy commerce, reduce the revenue, and entail upon the nation divers other evils, it is admitted by two such Locofoco papers, that all is well,—"*people engaged in agriculture are doing well; in commerce, and in manufactures, they are all making money.*" It would seem to be the part of wisdom to let all this "well enough alone." But this does not appear to suit the fancy of the powers that be. They must have another "experiment," which, like those tried by Gen. Jackson, will doubtless convert this state of prosperity into one of trial and tribulation. No doubt the country will survive it all, (for it has prodigious energy and resources,) and, after a few years of adversity, come out once more prosperous, to be once more in due time the subject of more experiments by a new set of political quacks. And what are a few years of ruin compared with the ascendancy of the Locofoco party?

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—There is now no doubt that Mr. Buchanan will be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Baldwin, dec'd, and it is believed that Mr. Walker, or Mr. Mason, will succeed him in the State Department.

INGERSOLL'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.—We have been so much interested in such extracts as we have seen from the above work, that we are concerned to find it assailed in various quarters for inaccuracies, some of them of so gross a nature as to expose the author to the imputation of "malignity" towards the dead. With all its imperfections, however, (which can be corrected) we think it will prove a valuable contribution to History.

The Boston Daily Advertiser thus amuses itself with one of the errors:—

"Mr. Ingersoll in his history of the last war has fallen into a very singular error. In his account of the barbarities committed by the Indians on our frontiers he quotes a Revolutionary document which he gives at length. This is taken from Almon's Remembrancer, and is, he well says, "so disgusting as to seem almost incredible." The document in question purports to be a letter from Captain Gerrish of the New England militia, accompanying eight packages of American scalps taken from the Indians on an expedition to Canada. With the scalps he sends a letter from James Crawford, an English emissary to the Governor of Canada, giving a minute description of the scalps, and the emblems on them, denoting the manner in which they were taken. But this elaborate and curious account of atrocities which Mr. Ingersoll has printed as *history* is neither more nor less than a burlesque written by Dr. Franklin, when in Paris, and printed at a private press as an imitation of the "Boston Chronicle." The piece is written in the style of Swift's "Proposal for Eating Irish Children," and "Defoe's Shortest Way with the Dissenters," and is fully equal for grave irony to either of those productions. And the Dissenters actually fell into the same error with regard to Defoe's jue d'esprit, that Mr. Ingersoll has in this of Dr. Franklin's, taking it as a serious proposal to hang all the dissenters. Mr. Ingersoll is more credulous than the Irish bishop, who said there were *some things* in Gulliver's Travels that he could not swallow. It is almost incredible that Mr. Ingersoll should be such a *gobemouche* as to swallow the luxuriant enumeration of enormities; but so it is. He omits one of the finest touches at the conclusion, probably because it was not in Almon. It is as follows:—"It is proposed to make them up in decent little packets (i. e. the scalps) seal and direct them, one to the King, containing a sample of every sort for his museum, one to the Queen with some of women and little children, the rest to be distributed among both houses of Parliament, a double quantity to the bishops." The whole production may be found in Sparks's Works of Franklin, vol V, page 125, where we advise Mr. Ingersoll to look and see what *history* is made of."

Com. Stewart has exposed a more serious class of errors—errors affecting his own and Com. Bainbridge's well-earned fame, and which there is no excuse for, since Com. S. furnished him with the actual facts, and when he heard that they were misstated in the forthcoming volume, he wrote to Ingersoll, remonstrating, but received for reply the assurance, that if he would wait until he saw "the volume of his earnest effort to elevate the American Navy, and Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart as two of its glorious founders, by the exploits of the war of 1812," he would be convinced that any disparagement of either of them was a thought never harbored. Yet, when the volume appeared, Com. S. found the following passages:—

"*It was the mere remonstrance of a couple of naval officers against being deprived of their livelihood,* which prevented the flag, so gloriously triumphant in every sea, from being veiled before that of Great Britain," &c.

"Stewart had built a privateer called the Snapper, eventually commanded by Captain Peregrine Green, and captured as soon as she cleared the Delaware Capes. In that privateer, if deprived of the authority to go forth in frigates, these gentlemen proposed *to seek their fortunes* on the ocean, serving each in rotation as captain or first officer. *It was not with them, therefore, matter of mere national character,* nor were they to be moved entirely by puerile or unselfish considerations: *they wanted fortune as well as fame, livelihood besides distinction. If the Navy was laid up they saw their occupation gone for all advancement and all acquisition.*"

Com. Stewart declares, and establishes by sufficient proof, that these statements do him and Com. Bainbridge gross injustice. He shows, that they had both then recently realized ample fortunes, and stood in no need of such inducements. He goes on to detail, at great length, circumstances of peculiar interest, connected with that eventful period, which we will briefly mention, not having room for his whole statement.

It appears, that at the declaration of war, on the 18th of June 1812, it was determined, by President Madison and his Cabinet, then consisting of Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State,—Gallatin, Treasury,—Hamilton, Navy,—and Armstrong, War,—to keep all our ships in port, for the double purpose of protecting the cities against attack, and of securing the ships themselves against capture by the so much more powerful Naval force of Great Britain. This remarkable decision, which now appears so indefensible, and which, if persisted in, would have deprived us of the chief glory and advantage of the war, Com. S. thinks was sustained by weighty reasons, though he and Com. B. labored so earnestly to have it revoked. We had but eight frigates, and a few sloops of war, brigs and schooners, mounting in all only 412 guns; whilst Great Britain had one thousand ships of war, 283 of them ships of the line, in all mounting 40,000 cannon, spread over the whole world, sustained by constant practice, and the proud feeling that they were mistress of the seas, having vanquished every power with whom they had come in contact on that element. These considerations, united with an ignorance of the capabilities of our own Navy, and a prudent fear lest a false step at the outset might involve a loss of character and endanger the success of the war, had determined the President and his Cabinet, to lay up the ships, and to wage the war by land, against the Canadas, which it was believed might easily be conquered and held until peace, when they might be surrendered to England as an equivalent for her abandonment of the system of impressment of American seamen, &c.

The two Commodores arrived at Washington two days after war was declared, and immediately called at the Navy Department, where they saw the order then just prepared, to Com. Rodgers, not to leave the port of New York with the ships under his command. They remonstrated most earnestly, first with the Secretary, and then with the President, who, says Com. S. "listened to what was said; then rising, he addressed Mr. Hamilton, and said they ought not to despair of our Navy; that though its numbers were small, and ever had been, still its conduct in the Revolutionary war, and since, admonished them that it would do its duty. "Yes, sir," we said, "it will;" and added, with the *energy* his encouraging words inspired, "be assured that eight encounters out of every ten, with any thing like an equality of force, will result in victories for our country.—But, sir, we do not say that we may not lose our ships by being captured; the numbers of the enemy so vastly exceed our own, that, after a successful encounter on our part, fresh ships may come up while ours are in a crippled state, and capture them, and retake their own." To these remarks Mr. Madison replied, "*It is victories we want; if you give us them, and you lose your ships afterwards, they can be replaced by others.*" He then informed Mr. Hamilton that he would assemble his Cabinet at eight o'clock that evening, and submit the subject for their reconsideration, with the new information he had received from us. Late that evening we awaited Mr. Hamilton's return to his house. He informed us, to our extreme disappointment, that all change in the disposition of the vessels of war had been overruled—*Mr. Monroe being the only member of the Cabinet, on that occasion, who advocated the ships being sent to sea.*"

Com. S. goes on to describe the deep mortification of himself and his companion at this result, and the further efforts they made, by a strong written remonstrance to the President. But all without avail. It was in this state of things that Bainbridge proposed, if the ships were to be laid up, to resign his commission and go to sea in a privateer which Stewart and others were building, (and which was captured on its first cruize, Stewart losing $11,000.)—They wanted active service, and to annoy the common enemy as much as possible.

At length Com. S. got permission to take the brig Argus, one of Com. Rodgers's ships, and proceed to sea at once, to scour the West India Islands of their coasters and commerce before the British could hear of the declaration of war. He posted off to New York, but found that Rodgers, with all his ships had put to sea before the order came requiring him to remain in port. In the mean time Com. Bainbridge remained at Washington, and finally prevailed in getting orders for the ships to go to sea. These facts are sustained by a letter from the then Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, who was familiar with the circumstances.

Com. Stewart relates the following interesting incident:—

"It was late at night, in December 1812, that Midshipman Hamilton arrived with the flag of the *Macedonian*, and despatches of Com. Decatur, announcing the capture of that ship. He sought his father, the Secretary of the Navy, at a ball with which the citizens of Washington were then honoring me, in return for one previously given by me on board the Constitution. The Secretary introduced the flag of the *Macedonian*, and it was spread on the floor of the ball-room. The President permitted the Secretary to read aloud the despatches of Decatur, and then made the remark to the assembled company, which has been recorded of him in Dr. Harris's work: "*It is to Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart that we owe these victories. It was at their instance and strong solicitation that the ships were permitted to go to sea and cruise.*"

Com. S. says that Congress exhibited great reluctance, even after some of the most splendid Naval victories, to appropriate money for adding to the Navy, and he relates the following curious incident:—

"On the 30th November, 1812, a bill providing, amongst other vessels, for four seventy-four gun-ships, passed the Senate by a large majority: in the House of Representatives it met with great opposition, and the seventy-fours were stricken out by a majority of three votes. On this occasion Mr. John C. Calhoun, (who boarded at the same house I did,) when he returned from the House of Representatives, suggested the idea of putting Congress in a better humor with the Navy. This suggestion I promptly acted on, and a ball and party were given on board the Constitution, then lying off Greenleaf's Point.—All appeared highly gratified. Mr. Calhoun took advantage of this and called for a reconsideration, which was carried, and that portion of the bill relating to the seventy-fours was reinserted and finally carried by a majority of six votes. Perhaps Mr. Ingersoll will credit me also with a want of those ships for the purpose of plunder, as a set-off for the $3,500, (three years' pay,) the expense of the ball. True, this would have been a strange bribe for a poor navy captain, who wanted bread and fortune."

Since the above was in type, we have seen, with surprize and indignation, the following, which we extract

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

INGERSOLL'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, a native born citizen of Pennsylvania, is *the* man who holds the opinion "*that if he had been old enough to have taken part in the Revolution, he would have been a Tory.*" And he is the man, who, holding this opinion, no doubt honestly, did not hesitate to avow it, when charged with it; and, with a frankness in which hardihood and self-satisfaction were principal ingredients, added that he should never regret that opinion. We believe he has never disavowed or retracted it. The Albany Evening Journal well says—

"Whatever may be said of him and his course in other respects, his whole life has been consistent with that declaration. His maturity has fully vindicated his youthful predilections. If he was not old enough to oppose the *establishment* of Republican Institutions, he may console himself with the reflection of having contributed largely to their desecration."

But an ordinary man might have found his gratification in desecrating the *institutions*, without libelling the *men* of the Republic. Mr. Ingersoll is not one so to be gratified. He has recently written what he calls a "History of the Late War with England," in which the men who took part in the events of that time, and who are now alive, are greatly bepraised, even though they be in politics never so much opposed to the author of the praise. He did not venture to slander the living, but he could not forbear traducing the dead.—On page 190 of his work he thus speaks of General Harrison—

Thus closed the military career of William Henry Harrison; who afterwards served as a member of both Houses of Congress, on a foreign mission to Colombia, in South America, *which he solicited,* was elevated from the clerkship of a court in Cincinnati to the presidency, *and after one short month of treacherous triumph in that office, crowned his good fortune by premature death in the presidential mansion.* The house was thronged with people, even the chamber in which he died, not free from idle intrusion. He expired with incoherent words of patriotism on his lips, before difficulties and distractions, to which his administration was inevitably destined, leaving the world with most men of all parties inclined to think well of his character, to magnify his virtues, extenuate his foibles, regret his death, and celebrate his memory.

This is the true Falstaff courage—an inferior animal kicking a dead lion. But the man who is slandered will not find his peaceful rest in the grave disturbed by this outpouring of malignity, and the people of the United States, who bowed down their heads and acknowledged that the taking away of Gen. Harrison, even at the threshold of his presidential career, was a national affliction—they will not be slow to conclude, that what in him excited Mr. Ingersoll's ire, was his virtues and patriotism—virtues which Mr. I. could not even affect, and a patriotism which he had never ceased to hate, from the day when he declared himself a tory. The Albany Evening Journal, therefore, well concludes that little confidence will be placed in a work ostensibly written to commemorate the events of a war that occurred more than thirty years ago, but which thus reaches forward to assail and calumniate, with all the rancor and malignity of a partizan, the character and memory of that beloved Soldier, Statesman and Patriot, William Henry Harrison.

A NEW HUMBUG.—The Locofocos at the North have started a new humbug. They are deeply distressed just now because the persons employed in Factories work more than ten hours a day; and they have so operated upon the girls at Pittsburg, as to induce them to *strike* for the ten hours' system, which, being refused by the employers, they quit work, held public meetings, formed processions, and finally got up a riot, in which they did great damage to the windows &c. of several of the Factories, and committed various other very unfeminine outrages.

It seems to be a leading object of the Locofoco party to make every body dissatisfied with every thing; and especially to array the laboring class in bitter hostility to the employing class; whereas in truth they are and always will be mutually dependent on each other. Why else should they interfere as a party with such a plain matter of contract as this? What right has any man to object, if an individual contracts to perform so many hours' labor for another for a certain price? If the labor be performed, and the price paid, should not both parties be satisfied? And if either be able to make a better bargain, who or what is to prevent it? If the hours of labor be reduced, of course the amount of pay will be reduced in proportion, and then we shall have a new crusade against low wages. Would it not be vastly better for the girls, if the hours of labor be too many, to quit the Factories, and seek some employment which is less oppressive?—This would seem to be the natural remedy for the evil. But this would not suit these Locofoco agitators, who, without having any interest in the matter, thrust themselves in to create malignant mischief, to the injury of all. The Kennebec Journal puts the subject in its true light, and shows the hypocrisy of these reformers, as follows:—

"It strikes us that these girls need this sympathy much less than the sempstresses in our large cities, thousands of whom, it has recently been shewn, are compelled to work, to keep themselves from starvation, from daylight till twelve or one o'clock at night, for less than one half what the factory girls get. How is the law to reach them? If the hours of labor are to be prescribed by law, why should it not apply to these, and to girls who labor in families? These last should surely not be kept trotting from five in the morning till nine at night—sixteen hours—for five shillings a week. Why don't the ten hour advocates come forward in defence of laborers in the kitchen? Are these beneath their regard?"

BRIGGS'S HOTEL.—Our readers from abroad who may have occasion to visit this place, will notice the advertisement of our townsman, WM. W. BRIGGS, who, we doubt not, will make a comfortable home to the traveller at the former Planter's Hotel, till such time as the Lafayette Hotel shall have been rebuilt, of which we are glad to say we think there is no doubt.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train of cars on the Georgia Rail Road ran foul of another, on the 21st, by which C. F. M. Garnett, the State Engineer, had one of his thighs broken in two places, and his assistant, Mr. Stockton, had both legs broken and horridly mangled, and the conductor had one leg entirely cut off.

The Whig meeting in Buncombe, among other Resolutions, passed the following:

"*Resolved,* That we entirely approve of the administration of his Excellency William A. Graham."

And this cordial, heartfelt, testimonial to the merits of a faithful public servant, is denounced by the Standard, to be as "cold as the Summit of the Pilot Mountain in a January day." What stronger expression could be used, than "we *entirely* approve?" No man who has read the "Standard" for six months, can have failed to perceive, that its greatest *fear* is that Governor GRAHAM will be nominated for re-election. He sees in the result of the Georgia Election, the foreshadowing of events in the Old North State.—*Raleigh Register.*

Eureka!—The Editor of the "Standard" may exclaim, like ARCHIMEDES of old—*Eureka,* EUREKA! After trying for ten months, to find something in the Administration of Gov. Graham, to carp at, he bursts out into a perfect fury of indignation, because His Excellency has *respited* a negro that was to be hung, *for four weeks! Raleigh Register.*

U. States Revenue and Expenditure.—An occasional correspondent writes to the New York Journal of Commerce as follows, under date of

WASHINGTON, October 21.

For the information of your readers, you may state, in advance of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts from Customs for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, will exceed $27,500,000; from Public Lands, $2,000,000; miscellaneous and incidental sources, $163,99?; making in all over $29,000,000. There was a balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1844, of $7,857,379 64, which, added to the receipts, will make a total of over $37,500,000.

The expenditures for the same time were about $30,000,000, which leave a balance in the Treasury of above $7,500,000. In the items, the expenditures under the direction of the War Department were very large, being over $15,000,000, or more than one-half of the whole expenses of the Government. The civil list will not much exceed two and a quarter millions of dollars, and the foreign intercourse not half a million. The Navy Department has expended above $6,000,000; making upwards of $21,000,000 for our active national defence.

Alabama Cotton.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 8th inst. says:—"Information to be relied on, from various parts of the State, enables us to say, that while the cotton crop will not be a full one, the yield is much better than was expected three months ago. More than half has been already housed, in very good condition, owing to the favorable weather."

MARRIED,

At Cherry Grove, in Bladen county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Brobston, ARCHIBALD MURPHY, Esq., of Sampson county, to Miss JANE R. CROMARTIE, daughter of John Cromartie of Bladen.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. E. STEELY, aged 79.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., LITTLETON HARRIS, Esq. a very respectable citizen, and planter.

In Bladen county, on the 5th inst., Mr. ROBERT WOOTEN, aged 17 years and 7 months.

Near Clinton, in Sampson county, on the 20th inst., ELIZABETH PENELOPE, aged 4 years, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth Bunting.

In Madison county, Miss., on the 14th September, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN, wife of the Rev. Robert L. Ross, and daughter of John McDonald, Esq., formerly of Robeson county, N. C., in the 23d year of her age. She was an exemplary member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, (of which her husband was a Minister,) and her end was peace.—*Com.*

At Grange Farm, Brunswick county, after a severe fever of six days, JAMES OWEN, infant son of David D. Allen, aged nearly 6 years.

Suddenly at his residence, Ben Lomond, (Va.) on the 13th inst. Brig. Gen. W. K. ARMISTEAD, U. S. Army, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, both in and out of the army. General A. graduated at the United States Military Academy, in 1803, since which period he has exercised many important commands, and has left behind him an enviable reputation both as a soldier and a citizen.

In Orange county, on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, aged 32. On the 13th, Capt. ROBERT MORROW, aged 67. On the 15th, Mr. THOMAS COUCH, aged 59. On the 20th, Mr. PETER CARRIGAN.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17.—Brig Lycoming from Warren, R. I.; Schr. Sarah from New York. 18.—Brig Thomas Cooke from New York; Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Valhalla from Boston, R. W. Brown from New York; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 20.—Brig Tasso from Newport, R. I.; Schrs. Repeater from New York, Regulus from ditto; Bark Martha from Boston. 23.—Schr. Julia from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 28.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, appie,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Sugar, brn,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5¼	Wheat, n'w,	85 a 90
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct 23.

As we anticipated in our last report, a considerable amount of produce has come to market during the past week. A large amount of Timber has arrived, of which a considerable quantity still remains unsold. There is still some coming in. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen during the present week, and we think that most of the interior streams will get up sufficiently to permit our country friends bringing their produce to market.

Timber and Lumber.—Since this day week, a large amount of Timber has arrived—as nearly as we can estimate upwards of 100 Rafts have arrived. Sales have been made for Mill Timber at from $5 to $7 50. The principal sales have been made at from $6 to $7 for fair qualities. One Raft of shipping Timber was sold on Friday last at $9. There is now a considerable amount of Timber on the market, and there is a tendency to a decline in prices. The present market price for fair qualities of Timber, we put at from $6 to $7. *This is for fair. River Lumber*—Not much of this article has arrived. Last sales for quartered boards were made at $14. Scantling, $6 50.—Wide boards, $7. This article is still in demand.

Staves.—None came to market during the past week. A good article would be in demand if brought to market, and would command from $15 to $16.

Shingles.—A few lots of shingles have arrived during the past week, which sold at $2 25 a $2 50. None now in market.

Naval Stores.—Sales of about 2500 bbls. Turpentine have been made since Monday last, at prices ranging from $2 75 to $3 00, closing at $3. There is no Turpentine in market.

Tar.—Very little Tar has found its way to market since our last report. The few lots that did arrive sold at $1 70, which we quote as the present market price.

Spirits of Turpentine.—This article has advanced since our last report, and is now worth 42 cents, cash. Indeed we understand that this mark has been refused this morning. Some of the Distillers are asking 44 and 45 cts.

Corn.—No arrivals during the last few days.—None afloat. Held at 55c. in store.

Rice.—Held at $4 62½ to $4 75, but no sales to report.—*Journal.*

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 21.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 9 to 10. Bacon 9 to 11. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 4½ to 7. Coffee 7 to 9. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 25. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 8, principally 7¼ to 7¾. At Columbus 6 to 7.

At New York, Cotton fell ½ to ¼, but on Friday last it nearly recovered, and an active business was done. Uplands (½ to 8¼. Wheat 1 08 to 1 17. Southern Corn 65½.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 8½—a fall of ½ to ¼. Flour 5 50 to 6 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 157,115 bales, against 152,934 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct 28, Steamer Cotton Plant and tow boats Enterprize and Caroline, to E W Willkings, with Dry Goods, Lime, Sugar, Coffee, &c., to H L Myrover & Co, D A Ray & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, T S Lutterloh, Wm McIntyre, E Fuller, H Branson, J D Starr, E W Willkings, J W Wooten, Hall & Hall, W Draughon, Cook & Troy, H Leete, A W Steele, H & E J Lilly, F D Breece, B Rose & Son, and C B Mallett, of this place; and for Newsom & Spencer, J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co, M Boger, Brown & Maxwell, C Lachmour, T C Pfohl, Geo. Brower, J H Jenkins & Co, E Belo, and others of the interior.

Departed, on Saturday last, at 2 M., Steamer Wm. B. Meares, on 2 feet 10 inches water, with Domestics, &c., for C. P. Mallett, J. D. Williams, Salisbury Co., and others. Arrived in Wilmington on Monday at 8 A. M.

Also, 25 and 27, Henrietta Co's Lighters Nelson, B. Rush, and Henry Clay, with Cotton, Domestics, Flour, Rags, &c. &c., for J. H. & J. Martine, E. W. Willkings, R. M. Orrell, D. Johnson, W. Shaw, J. D. Williams, C. P. Mallett, Rockfish Co., B. Rose & Son, Joseph Baker, Hall & Johnson, E. Fuller, C. T. Haigh & Son, Geo. McNeill, D. A. Ray, Jas. Hollingsworth, and H. Branson.

River very low, not more than 2 feet water.

NEW GOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Wooded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicins; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, October 25, 1845.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 31st inst., and the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 3d day of November.

82-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that long established and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

AT the Town House, on Monday the 10th day of November, I will sell at Public Auction, the HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, next the Bank of the State. The Lot is large, and in addition to the front House, there is a large frame building in the rear, well finished, all in fair repair, at present occupied by Mrs. Brown. Rented last year for $150.

Sale made by virtue of Deed of Trust executed by Doyle O'Hanlon to Thos. L. Hybart, Esq. for purposes therein mentioned. Terms cash.

WILLKINGS, Anct'r.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1845. 82-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1846, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cents per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-3w

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate

SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES,

In the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

October 25, 1845. 82-1wpd

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order issued at September Term last, of Cumberland County, the Subscriber will offer for Sale, on Monday of December Term next, being the 1st day of December, at the Court House in Fayetteville, a Negro WOMAN, about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Elsc. Terms at sale.

HECTOR McNEILL, *Commissioner.*

Oct. 23, 1845. 82-ts

RECTORY

Boarding School,

Hamden, Conn.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

The Winter Session will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

C. W. EVEREST.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, Wilmington.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

October 20, 1845. 82-tf.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

GRAND SCHEME.

50,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, November 15th, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCH

POETRY.

Mr. Editor: The following beautiful lines, to the popular air of "Lucy Neal," are from the pen of I. H. McMichal, Esq. of Natchez, and were published in the Free Trader of that place. Cannot some of our friends set them to music? They are infinitely preferable to any thing we have yet seen to the same air.

LUCY LEE.

BY I. H. M'MICHAL.

AIR—"*Lucy Neal.*"

One by-gone morn, as village bells
Rang bright o'er stream and lea,
Young Walter breathed a sad farewell
To lovely Lucy Lee.
A glossy ringlet next his heart,
He braves the stormy sea;
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remain with Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remain with Lucy Lee.

And gone are years of hopes and fears
From Walter o'er the sea,
No tidings came to fan the flame,
The light of Lucy Lee.
The flower with perfume scents the heath,
Tho' withering it may be;
So gently passed the wasted breath
Of lovely Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
So gently passed the wasted breath
Of lovely Lucy Lee.

How sadly tolls the village bell!
Tho' bush, and flower, and tree
Bloom gladly forth—yet every knell
Mourns lovely Lucy Lee.
A stranger joined that tearful train—
Young Walter's crossed the sea—
Beside her tomb, oft true love's doom,
He weeps for Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Beside her tomb, oft true love's doom,
He weeps for Lucy Lee.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

OUT OF HEART.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"Why so sad, Ernest?" said the young wife to her husband, affectionately twining her arm around his neck and kissing him.

He looked up with a sad smile and replied:

"I am almost out of heart, Mary. I think of all pursuits, a profession is the worst. Here have I been, week after week, and month after month; and, I may say, year after year, waiting for practice, yet without success. A lawyer may volunteer in a celebrated case, and so make himself known; but a physician must sit patiently in his office, and, if unknown, see a man rolling in wealth, while he perhaps is starving. And it will soon come to that," he added bitterly, "if I do not get employment."

An unbidden tear started into his wife's eye, but she strove to smile, and said:

"Do not despond, Ernest. I know you have been unfortunate so far, but you have talents and knowledge to make your way, as soon as you get a start. And depend upon it," she added with a cheerful look, "that will come when you least expect it."

"So you have told me often; but the lucky hour has never come," said her husband despondingly. "And now every cent of my little fortune has been expended, and our credit will soon be gone when it is found we do not pay. What then is to become of us?"

Ernest was in a mood which the most sanguine sometimes experience, when disappointment after disappointment has crushed the spirit, and the voice of hope is no longer heard within. His wife would have given way to tears if she had been alone, but she felt the necessity of sustaining him, and answered cheerfully:

"And what if every cent is gone? Have no fears that we shall starve. God sent ravens to feed Elijah, and he will yet interpose for our aid. Trust in him, dear Ernest."

The husband felt rebuked, as she thus spoke, and answered less despondingly.

"But really, Mary, this want of success would try the stoutest spirit. The mechanic, the day laborer, the humblest farmer, is sure of his food and raiment, but I, after having spent years in study, have wasted years besides waiting for practice, and now, when all my fortune is gone, if I resort to other means of livelihood I lose all I have spent, both of time and money, and must forever abandon the idea of pursuing my profession. It is too hard!" and he arose and walked the room with rapid strides.

His wife sighed and remained silent. But after a moment or two she arose, went up to him, and encircling him with her arms, said:

"Dear Ernest, you must not worry yourself so. You think it is painful for me to bear poverty I know, or you would not take it so hard; but a woman never regards such things when she loves. A crust of bread, a log-cabin would be preferable to me if I shared them with you, to a palace with any other. But it will not come to this. Something within assures me you will yet be great and rich. Have patience only for a little while longer. There—there is a knock at the door—it may be for you."

As if her words had been prophetic, the little girl, their only servant, appeared at this crisis and said the doctor was wanted in a great hurry.—With an exulting smile his wife ran for his hat, and then sat down, with a beating heart to await his return.

It was almost the first summons that the young physician had received, though he had resided in the village for more than a year. The place, too, was large and populous, but there were several medical men of large practice, and all these combined to put down their young rival. More than once heretofore Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair; but his young wife cheered and encouraged him, though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up. Mary Linwood was indeed the greatest of all blessings, a good *wife;* she sympathized with her husband, economized to the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despondency from his heart.

Hour after hour she sat there, awaiting her husband, yet still he came not. At last darkness set in, and she began to feel uneasy. She was about rising to go to the door, when she heard her husband's foot on the step, and hurrying out she met him in the hall.

"God bless you Mary, for an angel as you are," were his first words. "If it had not been for you I should have given up long ago; and now my fortune is made."

Breathless with anxiety to hear all, yet not unmindful of his probably wearied condition, Mary hurried her husband into the little sitting room where the tea things were laid, and began pouring out the refreshing beverage with a trembling hand, while Ernest told the history of his day's absence.

"I found," he said, "I was sent for to old Governor Houston's—the richest and most influential man, you know, in the country—and when I got there, I learned to my surprise, that the Governor had been thrown from his carriage and was thought to be dying. All the pysicians in the town had been sent for, one after another, but none could aid him. In despair, his wife, without orders, had sent for me. I saw his only chance for life depended on a new operation, which none of the other physicians had ever seen performed. Luckily I had assisted at one when a student. The old Governer is a man of iron nerves and quick resolution; so when he heard the others say they could do nothing for him, he determined to commit himself to my hands. I succeeded beyond my hopes; even the other physicians were forced to acknowledge my skill, and there is now nothing but care required to make my patient as well as ever. On parting he put this roll of notes in my hand."

Mary was in tears long before her husband finished his narration; but her heart went up in thankfulness to God for having thus interposed just at the crisis when hope seemed gone.

From that day Ernest Linwood was a made man. The fame of his skilful operation was in every one's mouth; and, by the aid of his patient, who now became his patron, he stepped, at once, into a practice among the best families of the place. Wealth, as well as reputation, followed in upon him; but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection, he said, had cheered and sustained him when out of heart.

"There is nothing," he would say, "like a faithful wife; under God our weal or woe for this life depends on her. If she is desponding, your own sanguine spirit catches the infection; but if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you in the darkest hours, and enable you to achieve what you first thought impossibilities. Our success in this world, as well as our happiness, depends chiefly on our wives. Let a man marry one, therefore, 'equal to either fortune,' who can adorn his riches or brighten his poverty; and who, under all circumstances, will be truly his *helpmate.*"

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

"The autumn has come, the trees and fields have put on their sober hue, and men are accommodating themselves to the change."

The concluding portion of the above extract from a letter, which we received a few days since from a friend in Westchester, is in delightful harmony with the true principles of religious philosophy. "Men are accommodating themselves to the change." This is the very lesson which the seasons, and their changes, are intended to impart—this the effect they should produce. The falling leaf, the withering herbage, and the naked field, should lead to contemplation:—not mourning, not melancholy, but the sober reflection, from which we rise with better resolves, with firmer faith, with humbler dependence.

The seasons are always changing, and every stage in each is beautifully instructive. Only a few days since we drove to a thick wood, now seldom traversed, and paused amid its dim silence, to note the effect of the autumn upon the foliage. Here and there a tree stood half denuded; the long summer had exhausted the nutrition of the leaves, and they had fallen, and were warming the earth beneath the branches, and sending back with grateful use the nourishment which had been derived from the soil.

Here and there again a tall denizen of the wood was seen dropping, as if reluctantly, a few of its leaves. They had not dried up, to become the sport of every little eddying breeze, but they fell straight down as with a motive. Their freshness had not departed. They seemed like some of the fleeting joys of life, that take with them so much of their vitality, so much of their means of loveliness, that we almost expect them to return. We reserve in our hearts a place for the delights, and the pleasures of youth, even till age has brought with it the grey hairs that are a sign of the grave, just as the branch retains the footstalk's mark, half buried beneath the bud that has crowded the leaf from its place. The trees have not yet assumed the gorgeous colors of later autumn. The glowing red has not yet come to set off a brilliant yellow. The green yet predominates, with here and there a mottling of dull red, and tokens of other still changing hues. But there is a pause, as if the whole work of spring and summer was waiting the inspection of some higher power, ere the holiday garments were donned—a carnival of the forest population; a little display, before the whole should be stripped off, and joyless winter be sent to rule the naked shivering subjects of his icicle sceptre.

The slow dropping of the leaves around, awakened in us a train of reflections. We cannot retrace it now, but we remember that the deepest interest of active life seemed for a moment shallow and unprofitable, and we wondered that man, who is fading and falling as the leaves around us, should forget, for his whole life, the deciduous nature of his existence, and be clinging to some petty stem, or delighting in some accidental breeze, that creates pleasure by the very agitation which may force him from his hold. Not that to *fall* would be the worst which might betide the leaf, to drop down like the half yellow foliage before us, to mingle in the richness of that upon which it rested: to add to the good quality of that of which it formed a part, and to return a portion of what it had gathered; nay, if the foot-fall of the wanderer should crush it, to be able to send up a savor of richness. Surely there is a kind of honor in this. It is to have added something to the beauty of the tree on which it grew, and to retain a portion of the richness of the earth, which ministered to its luxuriance; while the dry leaf that clings to its stem, deforms its parent branch, and becomes unsightly, profitless, and waste. It is good to stand in these teachings, to feel that the true beauty of life is formed by the combination of individual gifts; and the worthless liver is he who adds nothing to the charms of existence. The profitless death is that which leaves no remembrance of virtue to quicken and invigorate the good principle in others.

Better than linger dry and waste upon the branches, is it to fall with the untimely frosts of Spring, to be beautiful in decay, the delicacy of infancy, and all its sweets, lingering about the tiny form, and enforcing loveliness, even while the freshness is departing. We know not what may deform the maturing leaf, but that which drops light, and noiseless, and young, seems to smile in its separation, and to leave with us a constant remembrance of its loveliness and sweets.

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and course Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

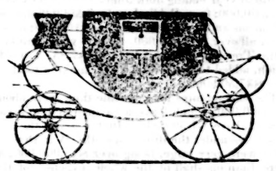
October 1, 1845. 79-2m

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.: Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldoway, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 31; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter supply of GOODS,** consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

A. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Cloths, supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Laine, Cashmere-d'Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

July 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Latterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 74tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 24 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South o' the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full.* Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees,* which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78-7wpd

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 30 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

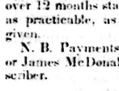
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Money Wanted.



THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 23 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Beckwith's Pills,
Scidlitz Powders,
Henry's Magnesia,
Congress Water,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Peters' Pills,
Cologne Water,
London Mustard,
Indelible Ink,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

Head Quarters,
BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit:—

42d Regiment, at Lumberton, on 8th Nov'r next.				
43d	"	McNeill's,	10th	" "
93d	"	Laurel Hill,	12th	" "
51st	"	Rockingham,	13th	" "
53d	"	Wadesborough,	15th	" "
54th	"	Lanesborough,	17th	" "
95th	"		18th	" "

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.
JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector.
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,

each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
79tf North Carolina Militia.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, Inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

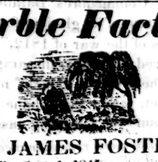
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

John D. Williams,
AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Laines, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lawn, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Hay-mount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 45 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES,

James Harper,	Charles L. Viele,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Apperly,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Cresby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D